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ABSTRACT

This report describes the current status of the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) (referred to in combination as the Summer Nutrition Programs), federal entitlement programs providing support for state and local efforts to offer millions of low-income children nutritious summer meals and snacks during supervised activities. Sidebars describe how each program operates. The majority of students who could qualify for these programs are not being served: an additional three million children could be served if all states performed as well as the leading states. States are reaching more children through use of the NSLP in summer school but are reaching fewer children through SFSP. Part of the reason for decreased SFSP participation includes cuts in

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reimbursements and the elimination of grants to assist sponsors in outreach. Recent national trends indicate that July is the peak month for the summer nutrition programs, with two-thirds of participants served through SFSP and the remainder through NSLP. From 1999 to 2000, there was a 3 percent decline in SFSP participation. The top 10 states for NSLP participation were District of Columbia, Nevada, California, Delaware, New Mexico, New York, Hawaii, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Utah. The report concludes with eight data tables and one chart illustrating the status of summer nutrition programs. (KB)

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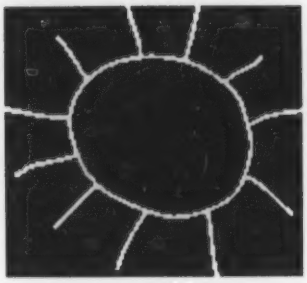

HUNGER DOESN'T TAKE A VACATION:

SUMMER NUTRITION STATUS REPORT

July 2001

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The Food Research and Action Center is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition.

FRAC is the national coordinator of the Campaign to End Childhood Hunger, an effort of hundreds of national, state and local organizations to maximize access to and use of federal nutrition programs as one important means to end childhood hunger.

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INTRODUCTION

"While Christmas holidays make for heart-rending copy, summer is really ground zero in the battle to keep kids fed."

Anna Quindlen
Syndicated Columnist, Newsweek, June 18, 2001

When school lets out for the summer, millions of low-income children lose access to the school breakfasts, lunches and after-school snacks they receive during the regular school year. The Summer Nutrition programs discussed in this report are key to filling this vacuum.

During the 1999-2000 school year, 26.9 million children (more than 15.2 million of them from low-income families) participated in the National School Lunch Program. In addition, 7.6 million students (6.4 million of them low-income) were served through the School Breakfast Program. Both of these programs provide students with nutritious meals paid for – in whole or in part – with federal funding.

These federally-funded school meals are a response to national concern over the number of Americans suffering from hunger, undernutrition, and adverse health and education effects due to poverty. The large number of young men who arrived for military service in the 1940s bearing the signs of inadequate nutrition triggered the creation of the National School Lunch Program in 1946. As awareness of nutrition problems in the United States grew, school meal programs were expanded to include breakfast and afterschool snacks. School meals have grown to become one of the largest efforts to end hunger and improve nutrition in America. Increasingly, school meals – especially breakfast – are also seen as vehicles for improving children's academic performance.

School breakfasts and lunches typically provide one-fourth and one-third, respectively, of the daily nutrients children require. Many families in this country do not have the resources necessary to provide adequate nutrition to their children when school meals become unavailable. Of all households with children under age 18, 14.8 percent experience hunger or food insecurity. Within female-headed households with children, the rate of hunger and food insecurity rises to 29.7 percent. According to a 1997 study by America's Second Harvest of food kitchens, food pantries and other emergency food providers, 47 percent of providers who see seasonal changes in client demographics see an increase in child clients during the summer.

THE FEDERAL SUMMER NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Fortunately, two federal nutrition programs provide support for state and local efforts to offer millions of low-income children nutritious summer meals and snacks during supervised activities, often while parents are working. Indeed, summer nutrition programming is among the largest of federal efforts to provide care for children when school is out. In many ways, these summer programs continue the work of afterschool child care and nutrition programs operating during the academic year.

The primary summer nutrition program is the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). Administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the SFSP is an entitlement program funding public and private non-profit organizations to serve low-income children nutritious meals when school is not in session. As this report documents, the number of children SFSP has been able to reach declined slightly in 2000.

About the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)

USDA provides funding through state agencies to reimburse eligible sponsors for meals and snacks served to children at summer programs. Sponsors are organizations that operate one or more sites where programs for children provide meals and snacks.
Eligible SFSP sponsors can be:

1. public or private nonprofit school food authorities;
2. units of local, municipal, county, tribal or state government;
3. residential camps or National Youth Sports Programs; or
4. private nonprofit organizations.

At the state level, the program is generally administered by the state education agency. In some states, the programs, or parts of them, are administered by the USDA regional office.

The SFSP is operated in "open sites," where at least half the children in the geographic area are eligible for free or reduced-price school meals, and in "enrolled sites," where 50 percent or more of the children participating in the particular program are determined eligible for free or reduced-price meals based on individual applications. Once the site is eligible, all children (up to age 18) at the program can eat SFSP meals and snacks for free. Open sites must also be open for food to children in the neighborhood, regardless of whether they are enrolled in the overall program or not.

The next-largest federal nutrition program for children in the summer is the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). NSLP, also administered by the USDA, is an entitlement program providing reimbursements to schools for meals year-round. While the NSLP is most often used during the regular academic school year, it can also be used as a part of summer school. As discussed below, participation in free and reduced-price NSLP meals in both the academic year and the summer months rose in 2000.

Together, SFSP and NSLP provide a summer safety net for low-income children who would otherwise lose the nutritional security that school meals provide. In this annual review of summer food efforts – FRAC's ninth – these two programs are referred to in combination as the Summer Nutrition Programs.

Despite the benefits to working families and the educational and nutritional continuity summer food programs provide to children, the majority of students who could qualify for – and could benefit from – these programs is not being served. As described below, FRAC estimates that three million more children, at a minimum, could be reached if all states simply performed as well as the leading states in Summer Nutrition – an eminently attainable goal.

Moreover, not only are too few children being served, but also the length of Summer Nutrition programming is much too short. Based on meal counts, most Summer Nutrition programs do not appear to cover much more than half the weeks in the summer.

An increasing number of children are receiving free and reduced-price meals during the school year. Altogether, states are reaching more children in summer through use of the NSLP in summer school. At the same time, unfortunately, states are reaching fewer children through use of SFSP. Thus, any slight growth in participation in Summer Nutrition has not kept pace with the growth in need between 1999 and 2000.

Cuts in reimbursements and the elimination of grants to assist sponsors in outreach, which were passed as part of the August 1996 welfare law, explain in part why states have had a difficult time increasing participation in SFSP. These cuts included a 19-cent reduction per SFSP lunch per child (which, at the time, represented a cut of 10 percent in reimbursement) and $2 million in expansion grants.

The summer of 2001 is the first summer that 13 states – those that ranked lowest in the Summer Food Service Program in 1999 – and Puerto Rico can remove certain cost accounting requirements for some sponsors, reducing paperwork and allowing higher reimbursements for meals and snacks. This program is a pilot project passed by Congress in 2000 after FRAC's report on the 1999 summer nutrition programs showed decline in SFSP and broad state disparities. The pilot also allows these sponsors to use some administrative funds for food or use some food funds to pay for administrative costs, which will

increase the chances that summer food sponsors can cover all their costs. The purpose of this pilot – which can be used by schools and local governments, but not nonprofits running summer food programs – is to encourage expansion by making the program more economically feasible for sponsors. Early anecdotal reports by advocates and sponsors are that these pilots are showing some success.

Summer nutrition programs provide not just meals, but educational and recreational activities that help children stay safe while working parents are away. To give low-income children the best start on the new school year, and provide them healthy meals when school is not in the session, more schools, nonprofits and local governments must find ways to take advantage of federal funding for Summer Nutrition.

RECENT TRENDS

National Trends. July is the peak month for the two Summer Nutrition Programs. In July 2000 the programs combined reached approximately 3.2 million children. That figure is 21.2 children for every 100 low-income children served a free or reduced-price lunch through the National School Lunch Program during the regular school year. (During the 1999-2000 school year approximately 15.2 million children a day were served free or reduced-price lunches through the NSLP in March, a typical month.) Of children in Summer Nutrition programs, two-thirds (2.1 million children) were served through the SFSP, and the remainder through NSLP.

Nationally, from July 1999 to July 2000 there was a three percent decline in SFSP participation. This decline represents a loss of approximately 64,000 children. Meanwhile, NSLP participation rose by seven percent, or about 76,000 children. However, participation in NSLP makes up only one-third of total Summer Nutrition programming. Furthermore, only nine states had increases in summer use of NSLP that surpassed their drop in SFSP participation.

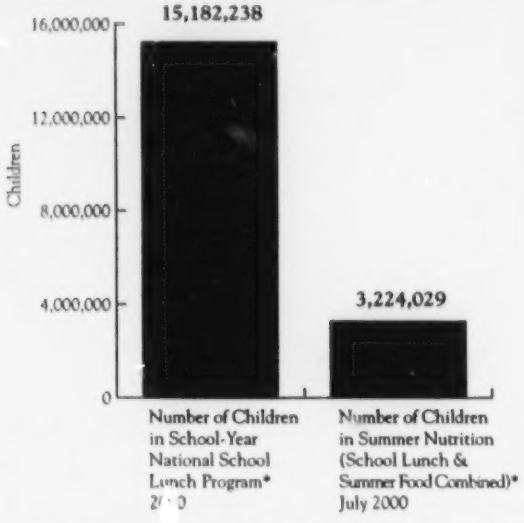
In addition, the total number of children participating in free and reduced-price school meals during the regular school year rose by over 200,000 between 1999 and 2000. Thus, while the total number of children involved in Summer Nutrition rose slightly, by 12,000 children, the ratio of children involved in July Summer Nutrition per 100 receiving free and reduced-price school lunches during the academic school year actually dropped slightly, from 21.4 in July 1999 to 21.2 in July 2000. (See Tables 1 and 2, pages 9 & 10.)

About the National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

In the summer, USDA provides funding to state agencies to reimburse public schools, private non-profit schools and residential child care institutions for serving nutritious breakfasts, lunches and snacks. Meals are served free to children with family incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty line, and at a reduced price to the family when income is between 130 and 185 percent of poverty. The program also provides a small reimbursement for all other students for administrative support of the meal programs.

At the state level, the program is generally administered by the state education agency. Some states defer administration of school lunches in private schools and residential child care institutions to the USDA regional office or to another state agency.

CHART 1:
Participation in School-Year National School Lunch Programs compared to Summer Nutrition Programs



* All National School Lunch Program numbers include only those participants receiving free and reduced-price meals.

CHART 2:
Participation in Summer Nutrition Programs, 1992-2000

State Trends. Using this ratio – Summer Nutrition participants per 100 school-year National School Lunch Program participants – as a performance measure for the states, the top ten states are: District of Columbia (45.1), Nevada (41.9), California (40.5), Delaware (37.7), New Mexico (34.3), New York (33.0), Hawaii (30.0), South Carolina (30.0), Rhode Island (28.6) and Utah (27.7). Using this same measure, the bottom ten states, from the bottom up, are: Alaska (5.1), Wyoming (5.3), Oklahoma (6.6), Iowa (6.7), Arkansas (7.1), Kansas (7.3), Texas (8.1), North Dakota (8.2), Nebraska (8.4) and Idaho (8.9).

Comparing participation in Summer Nutrition between the summers (1999 and 2000), 21 states had an increase in the number of children participating of greater than 3 percent, 16 states had a decrease in participation of greater than 3 percent, and 14 fell somewhere in between (i.e., no likely change). However, if we use the performance ratio, which takes into account changes in the number of children likely eligible for Summer Nutrition, the situation appears more steady: 14 states added more than one child in Summer Nutrition per 100 in school year NSLP, 11 states lost more than one child per 100, and 26 states remained roughly the same (i.e., gained or lost between zero and one child per 100). Notably, Delaware, which has been a top state in Summer Nutrition for several years, was still able to add nearly four more children to Summer Nutrition per 100 in school-year school lunch.

Twelve states made improvements of more than 10 percent in Summer Nutrition participation from 1999 to 2000: Alaska (65.5%), Arizona (30.8%), Hawaii (23.8%), New Hampshire (20.4%), Maryland (19.4%), Montana (17.2%), Oregon (17.0%), Kentucky (13.0%), Minnesota (12.8%), Michigan (10.7%), Alabama (10.3%) and Indiana (10.3%). On average, these states were able to reach nearly three more children with summer nutrition per 100 in school year NSLP when compared to the previous summer. Oregon and Hawaii were also on last year's list of states with large increases in Summer Nutrition participation.

Five states had more than a 10 percent decrease in participation: Kansas (-26.0%), Colorado (-17.5%), Nebraska (-14.8%), Wisconsin (-11.3%) and Mississippi (-10.8%). On average, these states lost two children from Summer Nutrition programming per 100 children in school year NSLP when compared to the previous summer.

"Though our economy has seen a significant gain over the past eight years, poor families still suffer for various reasons. Summer Food allows for meals to be available beyond the regular school year."

Martina Bowden
Neighborhood and Community Services, Kansas City, MO, Summer 2001

Regarding just the Summer Food Service Program, the nine states with a greater than 10 percent increase in July SFSP from 1999 to 2000 were: Alaska (258.6%), New Hampshire (26.9%), Ore ,on (22.1%), Montana (16.6%), Indiana (15.0%), Kentucky (14.9%), Minnesota (14.5%), Hawaii (11.9%) and Maryland (11.2%). Those 12 states experiencing the largest drops were: New Mexico (-10.2%), Illinois (-10.2%), Oklahoma (-10.4%), South Carolina (-10.9%), Mississippi (-11.9%), Wisconsin (-13.2%), Iowa (-13.4%), Texas (-15.4%), Nevada (-17.0%), Nebraska (-20.3%), Colorado (-23.6%) and Kansas (-26.8%). (See Table 3, page 11.)

There was no substantial change in the number of SFSP sites and sponsors nationally. (See Table 4, page 12.) The number of sites grew by six percent between 1998 and 1999, apparently reflecting a response to legislation passed in 1998 that allowed non-profit sponsors to operate up to 25 sites, an increase over previous limits. While the number of sites in 2000 appears to be down slightly from 1999, this number is still 1,000 sites more than in 1998. More work needs to be done to expand the number of sponsors, and the number of sites per sponsor.

JUNE PEAK STATES

In 2000, 22 states served more lunches using SFSP funding in June than in July. Official June participation data for these states are not readily availabie. States are only required to report SFSP average daily attendance numbers to the USDA for July. Those states that did report their data for June to FRAC, and stated that June was their peak month for participation, are listed in Table 5 on page 13. The states on this list with growth from June 1999 to June 2000 were Georgia (40%), Missouri (14.6%), South Dakota (9.7%), Idaho (8.5%), Arizona (4.5%) and Texas (3.1%).

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED DURING THE SUMMER

Because states are not required to provide child attendance numbers for all summer months, the numbers of Summer Food Service Program lunches served and of National School Lunch Program lunches served provide an insight into what happens to Summer Nutrition across the period when school is out for most children. (Breakfasts, suppers and snacks can also be served through SFSP, but lunches are 67 percent of all meals served.)

As Table 6 on page 14 shows, states with peak SFSP lunch service in June have a substantial drop-off in meals served in July. Likewise, most states that peak in the number of SFSP lunches served in July face substantial drop-offs in August. While many states may return students to school in August (hence the rise in NSLP meals in August), many states that peak in July do not begin school until late August or even September. In fact, altogether, the number of NSLP lunches served in August is less than half that of March. Only a few states – notably Nevada and Delaware – have been able to serve a fairly even number of meals across all summer months through SFSP.

More research needs to be done to determine why so many states, whether they peak in June or July, only seem to use SFSP for half, or less, of the summer. However, the short length of many summer programs is a serious concern in terms of children's nutrition and the availability of these programs to children not in school.

UNSERVED CHILDREN

Since school year National School Lunch programs reach so broadly, comparing participation in Summer Nutrition to participation in school year free and reduced-price meals tells us how thoroughly a state is reaching low-income families. The average performance of the top three states – District of Columbia (45.1/100), Nevada (41.9/100) and California (40.5/100) – is 42 children in Summer Nutrition per 100 children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the school year, and shows that national numbers could at least be doubled.

Table 7 and Chart 3 demonstrate how many children are not being fed and how much money states forgo in Summer Nutrition funding by not matching the average performance of the top three states. FRAC estimates that an additional 3.1 million children could have been reached had all states performed as well as the average of the top three states. We also estimate that approximately $190 million of federal funds could have been used by these states for child nutrition, had they run summer programs for approximately six weeks for these unserved children.

SOURCES

June SFSP average daily attendance numbers were sent to FRAC directly from the states. All other numbers were those reported to the USDA by the states and provided to FRAC by the USDA. Some states sent additional corrections or updates to FRAC before publication. National numbers do not include U.S. territories or Defense Department programs.

TABLE 1: Summer Nutrition Participation (Summer Food Service and Summer School Lunch Programs* Combined): A Summary of State Performance in 2000

State	Number of Children in School-Year National School Lunch Program* 2000	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch & Summer Food Combined)* July 2000	Ratio of Children in Summer Nutrition to School-Year National School Lunch Program 2000	2000 Rank	Change in Ratio of Children in Summer Nutrition to School-Year NSLP from 1999 to 2000	2000 Rank	Percent Change in the Number of Children in Summer Nutrition from 1999 to 2000	2000 Rank
Alabama	315,491	55,159	17.5	21	1.7	11	10.3%	11
Alaska	30,124	1,543	5.1	51	2.1	8	65.5%	1
Arizona	287,482	39,352	13.7	34	3.3	4	30.8%	2
Arkansas	186,604	13,261	7.1	47	-0.4	36	-4.1%	39
California	1,993,548	806,669	40.5	3	-0.5	37	2.1%	24
Colorado	150,934	20,193	13.4	35	-2.6	49	-17.5%	50
Connecticut	124,389	30,336	24.4	14	-0.8	38	-2.7%	34
Delaware	32,256	12,176	37.7	4	3.5	3	8.4%	13
District of Columbia	45,740	20,647	45.1	1	-3.8	51	-4.3%	40
Florida	886,720	218,439	24.6	13	-1.9	44	-6.6%	43
Georgia	566,775	115,133	20.3	18	1.0	15	5.0%	16
Hawaii	65,089	19,552	30.0	7	6.3	1	23.8%	3
Idaho	71,058	6,354	8.9	42	0.5	22	5.0%	17
Illinois	659,470	147,929	22.4	16	-2.4	47	-4.5%	41
Indiana	234,846	22,831	9.7	41	0.6	19	10.3%	12
Iowa	121,719	8,136	6.7	48	-0.4	34	-5.2%	42
Kansas	123,246	9,047	7.3	46	-2.7	50	-26.0%	51
Kentucky	270,271	30,497	11.3	39	1.1	14	13.0%	8
Louisiana	419,262	54,109	12.9	36	0.3	24	2.4%	23
Maine	51,589	7,270	14.1	33	0.7	18	4.2%	20
Maryland	209,312	49,293	23.6	15	3.6	2	19.4%	5
Massachusetts	221,300	60,808	27.5	12	1.9	10	4.2%	21
Michigan	402,830	68,554	17.0	23	1.5	12	10.7%	10
Minnesota	193,111	34,501	17.9	20	2.2	7	12.8%	9
Mississippi	286,271	29,489	10.3	40	-1.3	41	-10.8%	47
Missouri	276,024	41,743	15.1	29	0.8	17	5.6%	15
Montana	39,299	5,751	14.6	31	2.4	5	17.2%	6
Nebraska	83,153	6,970	8.4	43	-1.6	43	-14.8%	49
Nevada	70,569	29,601	41.9	2	-2.2	45	1.8%	25
New Hampshire	28,421	3,342	11.8	38	2.2	6	20.4%	4
New Jersey	328,845	71,008	21.6	17	-1.0	39	-2.9%	35
New Mexico	142,821	48,991	34.3	5	-0.3	32	-3.6%	38
New York	1,166,879	385,170	33.0	6	0.1	26	-1.4%	31
North Carolina	442,112	74,305	16.8	24	0.6	20	5.9%	14
North Dakota	28,784	2,371	8.2	44	0.5	21	4.5%	18
Ohio	454,481	55,652	12.2	37	0.4	23	1.3%	26
Oklahoma	229,825	15,253	6.6	49	-0.1	28	-0.6%	30
Oregon	147,695	22,664	15.3	27	2.0	9	17.0%	7
Pennsylvania	456,770	125,559	27.5	11	-0.4	33	-2.3%	32
Rhode Island	42,245	12,101	28.6	9	-0.3	31	1.3%	27
South Carolina	282,028	84,524	30.0	8	-2.3	46	-7.1%	45
South Dakota	45,459	7,247	15.9	26	-0.4	35	-2.6%	33
Tennessee	313,893	45,810	14.6	32	-1.5	42	-3.4%	37
Texas	1,647 128	132,943	8.1	45	-1.0	40	-6.8%	44
Utah	105,527	29,274	27.7	10	0.3	25	0.7%	28
Vermont	21,944	4,218	19.2	19	1.2	13	3.8%	22
Virginia	295,504	48,514	16.4	25	0.8	16	4.3%	19
Washington	250,344	36,809	14.7	30	-0.1	30	0.0%	29
West Virginia	117,357	17,962	15.3	28	0.0	27	-3.3%	36
Wisconsin	193,833	33,818	17.4	22	-2.4	48	-11.3%	48
Wyoming	21,857	1,152	5.3	50	-0.1	29	-8.1%	46
United States	**15,182,238**	**3,224,029**	**21.2**		**-0.2**		**0.4%**	

* All National School Lunch Program numbers include only those participants receiving free and reduced-price meals.

TABLE 2: Summer Nutrition Participation (Summer Food Service and Summer School Lunch Programs* Combined): A Summary of State Performance in 1999

State	Number of Children in School-Year National School Lunch Program* 1999	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch & Summer Food Combined)* July 1999	Ratio of Children in Summer Nutrition to School-Year National School Lunch Program 1999	1999 Rank
Alabama	316,370	49,994	15.8	25
Alaska	30,707	932	3.0	51
Arizona	289,246	30,092	10.4	38
Arkansas	183,276	13,827	7.5	47
California	1,928,226	790,204	41.0	3
Colorado	153,655	24,488	15.9	24
Connecticut	123,609	31,163	25.2	13
Delaware	32,831	11,236	34.2	5
District of Columbia	44,113	21,567	48.9	1
Florida	881,216	233,796	26.5	11
Georgia	567,912	109,659	19.3	19
Hawaii	66,431	15,799	23.8	15
Idaho	71,525	6,053	8.5	45
Illinois	625,078	154,916	24.8	14
Indiana	226,145	20,696	9.2	43
Iowa	120,738	8,583	7.1	48
Kansas	121,449	12,227	10.1	40
Kentucky	265,607	26,984	10.2	39
Louisiana	418,989	52,826	12.6	34
Maine	52,197	6,978	13.4	32
Maryland	207,210	41,296	19.9	17
Massachusetts	227,799	58,367	25.6	12
Michigan	398,687	61,918	15.5	28
Minnesota	195,165	30,588	15.7	26
Mississippi	284,975	33,043	11.6	37
Missouri	275,616	39,523	14.3	31
Montana	40,131	4,905	12.2	35
Nebraska	81,922	8,182	10.0	41
Nevada	65,941	29,083	44.1	2
New Hampshire	29,182	2,775	9.5	42
New Jersey	324,119	73,095	22.6	16
New Mexico	146,788	50,831	34.6	4
New York	1,188,020	390,711	32.9	6
North Carolina	431,961	70,172	16.2	22
North Dakota	29,403	2,269	7.7	46
Ohio	462,159	54,943	11.9	36
Oklahoma	228,231	15,344	6.7	49
Oregon	145,361	19,373	13.3	33
Pennsylvania	460,834	128,505	27.9	9
Rhode Island	41,284	11,948	28.9	8
South Carolina	282,381	91,007	32.2	7
South Dakota	45,446	7,438	16.4	21
Tennessee	294,340	47,404	16.1	23
Texas	1,573,112	142,599	9.1	44
Utah	105,827	29,077	27.5	10
Vermont	22,604	4,064	18.0	20
Virginia	298,539	46,510	15.6	27
Washington	248,176	36,799	14.8	30
West Virginia	120,979	18,575	15.4	29
Wisconsin	192,195	38,110	19.8	18
Wyoming	23,337	1,254	5.4	50
United States	**14,991,043**	**3,211,732**	**21.4**	

* All National School Lunch Program numbers include only those participants receiving free and reduced-price meals.

TABLE 3: Summer Food Service Program -- Participation for 1999 and 2000 and Percent Change, by State

State	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program July 1999	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program July 2000	Percent Change in SFSP Participation from 1999 to 2000	2000 Rank
Alabama	44,141	41,047	-7.0%	36
Alaska	169	606	258.6%	1
Arizona	23,082	21,787	-5.6%	35
Arkansas	8,506	8,235	-3.2%	26
California	185,693	176,510	-4.9%	32
Colorado	19,859	15,164	-23.6%	50
Connecticut	28,635	27,171	-5.1%	33
Delaware	10,007	10,463	4.6%	13
District of Columbia	21,159	20,264	-4.2%	30
Florida	197,141	190,712	-3.3%	27
Georgia	90,985	94,049	3.4%	16
Hawaii	6,419	7,183	11.9%	8
Idaho	4,081	3,893	-4.6%	31
Illinois	118,200	106,115	-10.2%	41
Indiana	14,967	17,218	15.0%	5
Iowa	5,277	4,572	-13.4%	46
Kansas	10,595	7,755	-26.8%	51
Kentucky	21,982	25,253	14.9%	6
Louisiana	48,562	48,875	0.6%	20
Maine	6,430	6,703	4.2%	15
Maryland	34,595	38,471	11.2%	9
Massachusetts	50,049	52,303	4.5%	14
Michigan	39,104	37,585	-3.9%	29
Minnesota	27,294	31,246	14.5%	7
Mississippi	31,580	27,834	-11.9%	44
Missouri	31,729	28,749	-9.4%	39
Montana	4,481	5,223	16.6%	4
Nebraska	6,465	5,151	-20.3%	49
Nevada	6,442	5,344	-17.0%	48
New Hampshire	1,924	2,441	26.9%	2
New Jersey	61,124	58,968	-3.5%	28
New Mexico	47,115	42,327	-10.2%	40
New York	332,948	328,077	-1.5%	22
North Carolina	43,299	43,677	0.9%	19
North Dakota	1,797	1,936	7.7%	11
Ohio	41,855	45,444	8.6%	10
Oklahoma	13,547	12,133	-10.4%	42
Oregon	15,573	19,012	22.1%	3
Pennsylvania	113,264	116,572	2.9%	18
Rhode Island	10,865	10,297	-5.2%	34
South Carolina	81,982	73,065	-10.9%	43
South Dakota	4,694	4,602	-2.0%	23
Tennessee	43,476	42,518	-2.2%	24
Texas	98,476	83,276	-15.4%	47
Utah	19,462	19,005	-2.3%	25
Vermont	3,872	3,998	3.3%	17
Virginia	35,513	37,238	4.9%	12
Washington	30,634	30,733	0.3%	21
West Virginia	17,298	16,013	-7.4%	37
Wisconsin	33,497	29,090	-13.2%	45
Wyoming	647	590	-8.8%	38
United States	**2,150,491**	**2,086,493**	**-3.0%**	

TABLE 4: Change in Summer Food Service Program, Number of Sponsors and Sites, from 1999 to 2000 (July), by State

State	Number of Sponsors 1999	Number of Sponsors 2000	Percent Change	Number of Sites 1999	Number of Sites 2000	Percent Change
Alabama	60	70	16.7%	683	626	-8.3%
Alaska	4	8	100.0%	6	15	150.0%
Arizona	93	85	-8.6%	405	361	-10.9%
Arkansas	75	65	-13.3%	156	116	-25.6%
California	276	273	-1.1%	1,899	1,912	0.7%
Colorado	43	46	7.0%	138	145	5.1%
Connecticut	35	35	0.0%	374	363	-2.9%
Delaware	18	16	-11.1%	243	225	-7.4%
District Of Col	10	10	0.0%	267	221	-17.2%
Florida	128	120	-6.3%	2,039	2,120	4.0%
Georgia	119	122	2.5%	2,065	1,809	-12.4%
Hawaii	11	14	27.3%	49	63	28.6%
Idaho	17	21	23.5%	64	60	-6.3%
Illinois	107	108	0.9%	1,721	1,639	-4.8%
Indiana	67	65	-3.0%	296	346	16.9%
Iowa	22	29	31.8%	97	98	1.0%
Kansas	32	34	6.3%	128	89	-30.5%
Kentucky	113	112	-0.9%	398	462	16.1%
Louisiana	67	73	9.0%	451	471	4.4%
Maine	53	54	1.9%	124	156	25.8%
Maryland	46	42	-8.7%	637	677	6.3%
Massachusetts	91	86	-5.5%	666	709	6.5%
Michigan	103	104	1.0%	808	823	1.9%
Minnesota	48	47	-2.1%	409	386	-5.6%
Mississippi	49	66	34.7%	169	201	18.9%
Missouri	63	58	-7.9%	480	480	0.0%
Montana	23	35	52.2%	68	95	39.7%
Nebraska	23	28	21.7%	97	76	-21.6%
Nevada	36	30	-16.7%	102	84	-17.6%
New Hampshire	24	19	-20.8%	43	34	-20.9%
New Jersey	100	96	-4.0%	1,090	1,158	6.2%
New Mexico	58	62	6.9%	716	706	-1.4%
New York	299	305	2.0%	3,005	3,101	3.2%
North Carolina	108	108	0.0%	799	875	9.5%
North Dakota	20	20	0.0%	20	28	40.0%
Ohio	110	132	20.0%	902	981	8.8%
Oklahoma	68	52	-23.5%	263	238	-9.5%
Oregon	63	71	12.7%	247	301	21.9%
Pennsylvania	163	160	-1.8%	2,609	2,610	0.0%
Rhode Island	16	17	6.3%	219	209	-4.6%
South Carolina	50	52	4.0%	1,315	1,305	-0.8%
South Dakota	44	43	-2.3%	71	74	4.2%
Tennessee	45	47	4.4%	959	911	-5.0%
Texas	182	162	-11.0%	1,563	1,189	-23.9%
Utah	25	26	4.0%	140	139	-0.7%
Vermont	38	37	-2.6%	126	129	2.4%
Virginia	93	97	4.3%	671	689	2.7%
Washington	102	110	7.8%	558	565	1.3%
West Virginia	78	84	7.7%	518	437	-15.6%
Wisconsin	64	66	3.1%	363	366	0.8%
Wyoming	5	5	0.0%	7	11	57.1%
United States	**3,587**	**3,627**	**1.1%**	**31,243**	**30,884**	**-1.1%**

TABLE 5: Change from 1999 to 2000 in Summer Food Service Program Participation in June in States Where Participation Peaks in June, by State*

State	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program June 1999	Number of Children in Summer Food Service Program June 2000	Percent Change in Participation from 1999 to 2000
Alabama	52,734	53,378	1.2%
Arizona	795,104	831,207	4.5%
Georgia	82,386	115,311	40.0%
Idaho	8,305	9,012	8.5%
Kansas	18,641	18,984	1.8%
Missouri	40,807	46,765	14.6%
Nebraska	7,191	5,667	-21.2%
New Mexico	55,012	49,900	-9.3%
North Carolina	n/a	47,388	n/a
South Carolina	95,117	90,455	-4.9%
South Dakota	5,151	5,651	9.7%
Tennessee	46,323	51,797	1.1%
Texas	234,227	241,450	3.1%
Utah	21,931	21,571	-1.7%
Wisconsin	39,416	32,566	-17.4%
Wyoming	823	815	-1.0%

* Participation in SFSP in several other states also peaks in June. However, the June ADA data were unavailable for these states.

TABLE 6: Number of Lunches Served in School Year National School Lunch Program, Summer Food Service Program and Summertime Use of the National School Lunch Program

State	NSLP* March 2000 Lunches Served	SFSP June 2000 Lunches Served	SFSP July 2000 Lunches Served	SFSP August 2000 Lunches Served	NSLP* June 2000 Lunches Served	NSLP* July 2000 Lunches Served	NSLP* August 2000 Lunches Served
Alabama	5,131,369	926,635	673,738	52,536	142,605	127,304	4,087,361
Alaska	522,777	9,522	11,174	8,380	24,529	23,703	55,016
Arizona	4,866,328	836,794	367,794	9,080	373,072	333,105	3,850,250
Arkansas	3,091,337	285,451	164,070	18,374	206,542	120,354	1,513,049
California	43,651,721	1,217,194	3,597,391	1,454,421	24,658,187	11,401,989	14,660,405
Colorado	2,486,453	184,170	288,214	17,617	530,683	89,281	521,642
Connecticut	2,541,256	16,297	717,138	131,298	1,207,907	81,137	77,492
Delaware	684,682	79,040	176,447	108,482	249,401	34,792	42,414
District of Columbia	974,636	196,413	529,642	231,581	432,088	10,775	9,358
Florida	17,044,487	2,002,046	4,004,951	687,564	3,877,047	524,782	7,559,725
Georgia	11,543,234	1,637,543	1,479,956	268,658	741,358	313,033	7,242,741
Hawaii	984,877	60,441	79,871	6,336	269,082	48,744	830,260
Idaho	1,291,579	166,460	76,598	49,916	160,616	22,727	154,269
Illinois	12,557,881	826,842	2,587,156	662,707	2,380,716	752,090	2,907,338
Indiana	4,425,031	237,640	298,919	100,120	496,377	121,272	1,458,857
Iowa	2,241,545	116,633	90,367	10,352	83,474	79,697	295,670
Kansas	2,065,858	243,947	103,703	6,440	74,003	37,678	988,587
Kentucky	5,302,316	589,527	399,779	20,440	253,686	94,129	3,794,541
Louisiana	7,672,108	1,333,711	856,643	2,478	237,237	108,035	3,485,453
Maine	1,026,657	1,847	183,288	41,340	438,066	16,323	34,063
Maryland	4,204,396	181,390	696,211	170,530	1,791,878	197,282	353,863
Massachusetts	4,542,768	123,844	850,267	566,015	2,232,779	194,926	241,711
Michigan	7,658,628	251,126	851,652	262,296	2,492,311	537,837	407,213
Minnesota	3,705,413	350,893	524,757	106,787	616,815	83,188	101,715
Mississippi	4,813,416	829,557	356,063	647	51,992	37,884	4,116,701
Missouri	5,224,757	903,483	623,465	105,319	552,879	211,670	706,756
Montana	802,956	71,453	82,368	19,555	28,734	14,534	18,317
Nebraska	1,642,379	98,402	66,503	7,102	110,512	45,413	582,601
Nevada	1,490,801	101,815	111,471	95,398	594,579	428,167	392,582
New Hampshire	511,141	12,726	49,392	26,728	299,647	21,391	21,356
New Jersey	6,907,865	59,649	1,096,737	647,332	3,861,711	285,295	184,476
New Mexico	2,570,625	1,049,585	940,128	64,989	111,492	67,373	1,528,564
New York	23,877,224	15,538	7,268,075	5,008,920	15,471,646	1,273,826	1,279,224
North Carolina	9,242,469	745,973	710,745	23,398	1,039,929	387,473	6,511,525
North Dakota	566,484	52,754	42,708	3,506	12,314	12,479	11,792
Ohio	9,142,290	511,354	873,017	285,879	748,153	293,351	293,428
Oklahoma	3,762,938	500,626	224,005	3,989	56,348	54,047	2,542,677
Oregon	2,349,687	48,591	479,902	159,354	1,240,834	91,709	117,729
Pennsylvania	9,440,530	955,649	2,092,912	1,373,736	2,266,104	248,888	928,710
Rhode Island	979,035	708	253,245	127,723	465,314	46,813	85,372
South Carolina	5,655,254	1,410,032	1,190,067	82,917	249,594	148,969	3,953,109
South Dakota	883,633	108,730	94,002	45,004	74,738	74,250	92,877
Tennessee	5,809,163	1,020,376	811,875	160,038	158,489	74,155	2,273,934
Texas	27,238,690	5,227,377	1,495,229	1,867	1,382,680	567,728	20,550,051
Utah	2,037,944	347,717	272,468	92,114	277,441	68,692	599,362
Vermont	403,224	11,149	63,055	23,043	176,477	5,039	7,413
Virginia	6,181,406	127,930	720,481	297,167	2,639,727	179,362	696,775
Washington	5,135,132	207,682	569,760	274,734	2,253,359	116,989	137,096
West Virginia	2,393,383	93,024	309,324	79,555	343,559	36,139	416,512
Wisconsin	3,661,210	264,299	412,823	90,579	594,565	91,894	878,533
Wyoming	430,102	14,728	11,679	5,086	27,526	15,549	41,068
United States	**293,371,075**	**26,666,313**	**40,831,225**	**14,099,427**	**79,060,802**	**20,253,262**	**103,641,533**

* All National School Lunch Program numbers reflect only free and reduced-price meals.

TABLE 7: Participation and Increased Federal Payments in Summer Nutrition if States Served 42 Children per 100 Served in Regular School Year NSLP

State	Number of Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch & Summer Food Combined) July 2000	Number of Children Who Would Be in Summer Nutrition if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in Regular School Year NSLP	Number of Additional Children Reached if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children per 100 in Regular School Year NSLP	Additional Dollars in Federal Reimbursement if State Reached a Ratio of 42 Children Per 100 in NSLP ($2.04/child per day for 30 days)
Alabama	55,159	132,506	77,348	$4,733,675.91
Alaska	1,543	12,652	11,109	$1,099,821.82
Arizona	39,352	120,743	81,391	$4,981,102.11
Arkansas	13,261	78,374	65,112	$3,984,882.84
Colorado	20,193	63,392	43,199	$2,643,803.21
Connecticut	30,336	52,243	21,907	$1,340,717.07
Delaware	12,176	13,548	1,371	$83,929.04
Florida	218,439	372,422	153,983	$9,423,772.76
Georgia	115,133	238,045	122,912	$7,522,231.12
Hawaii	19,552	27,337	7,786	$558,226.21
Idaho	6,354	29,844	23,491	$1,437,622.38
Illinois	147,929	276,977	129,048	$7,897,767.42
Indiana	22,831	98,635	75,804	$4,639,199.22
Iowa	8,136	51,122	42,986	$2,630,772.88
Kansas	9,047	51,763	42,716	$2,614,248.08
Kentucky	30,497	113,514	83,017	$5,080,629.78
Louisiana	54,109	176,090	121,981	$7,465,247.01
Maine	7,270	21,668	14,397	$881,102.74
Maryland	49,293	87,911	38,617	$2,363,389.10
Massachusetts	60,808	92,946	32,138	$1,966,840.05
Michigan	68,554	169,189	100,635	$6,158,871.67
Minnesota	34,501	81,107	46,606	$2,852,295.71
Mississippi	29,489	120,234	90,744	$5,553,550.97
Missouri	41,743	115,930	74,187	$4,540,223.53
Montana	5,751	16,506	10,755	$658,214.16
Nebraska	6,970	34,924	27,955	$1,710,834.03
New Hampshire	3,342	11,937	8,595	$526,012.64
New Jersey	71,008	138,115	67,106	$4,106,911.90
New Mexico	48,991	59,985	10,994	$672,836.73
New York	385,170	490,089	104,920	$6,421,074.90
North Carolina	74,305	185,687	111,381	$6,816,543.41
North Dakota	2,371	12,089	9,718	$594,757.48
Ohio	55,652	190,882	135,230	$8,276,055.82
Oklahoma	15,253	96,526	81,274	$4,973,947.13
Oregon	22,664	62,032	39,368	$2,409,297.99
Pennsylvania	125,559	191,844	66,284	$4,056,590.27
Rhode Island	12,101	17,743	5,643	$345,321.73
South Carolina	84,524	118,452	33,928	$2,076,387.24
South Dakota	7,247	19,093	11,846	$724,997.11
Tennessee	45,810	131,835	86,026	$5,264,769.17
Texas	132,943	691,794	558,851	$34,201,659.27
Utah	29,274	44,321	15,047	$920,899.68
Vermont	4,218	9,216	4,999	$305,915.96
Virginia	48,514	124,112	75,598	$4,626,592.18
Washington	36,809	105,145	68,336	$4,182,150.11
West Virginia	17,962	49,290	31,328	$1,917,253.88
Wisconsin	33,818	81,410	47,592	$2,912,649.24
Wyoming	1,152	9,180	8,028	$491,295.47
United States	**2,367,112**	**5,490,400**	**3,123,288**	**$191,145,209.56**

* All National School Lunch Program numbers include only those participants receiving free and reduced-price meals. The participation ratio of 42 children in Summer Nutrition programs per 100 children receiving free and reduced-price lunches in school-year NSLP represents the average performance of the top three states: D.C. (45), Nevada (42) and California (41). Those three states are not shown here.

** The figures in this column provide a conservative estimate of reimbursements lost to those states not utilizing the Summer Food Service Program and the School Lunch Program during summer to the same extent as the highest performing states. The $2.04 represents the USDA reimbursement rate for a free lunch in the National School Lunch Program, July 2000 to June 2001. The estimate is conservative since the SFSP, more widely used than NSLP in the summer, has a higher reimbursement rate for lunch: $2.23 plus administrative costs ($0.2325 per meal for rural and self-preparation sites and $ 0.1925 for all other sites). Higher dollar amounts were used for Alaska ($3.30) and Hawaii ($2.39). Thirty days represent 6 weeks of programming.

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CHART 3: Growth in Summer Nutrition Participation if States Served 42 Children for Each 100 Served in Regular School Year NSLP*

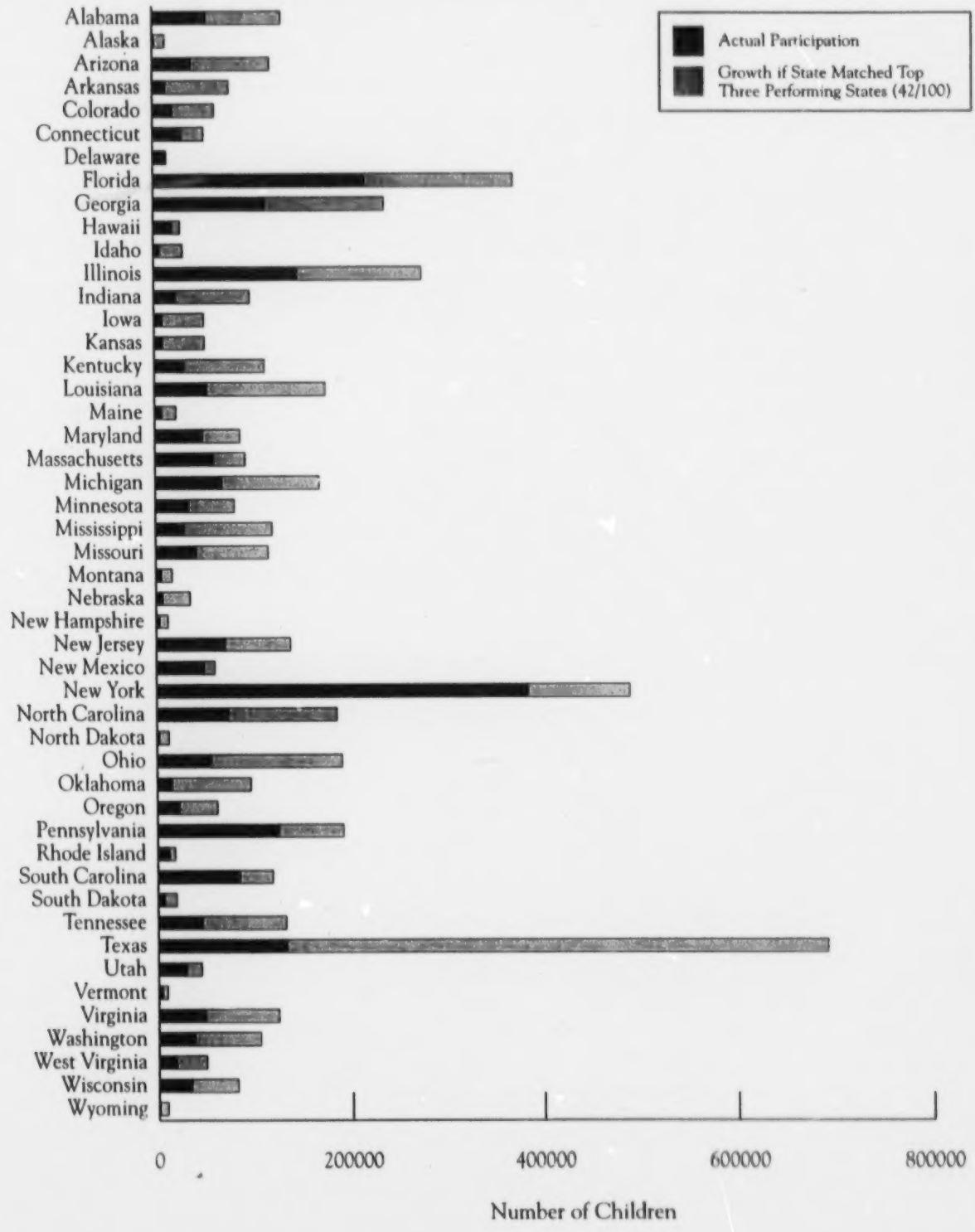

TABLE 8: Examples of State Initiatives to Support Summer Nutrition

State	Details
California	State allocated $1 million for expansion and start-up funds for summer food programming.
Massachusetts	For summer 2001, State allocated $300,000 for outreach and $695,000 for grants to sponsors to increase participation and extend the length of programs.
Maryland	If public school system operates summer school they must offer breakfast and lunch.
Minnesota	State funds are available for education department-approved summer food program sponsors to cover reduced federal reimbursement rates: up to 4 cents per breakfast, 14 cents per lunch or supper and 10 cents per snack.
Missouri	Summer food programming required where greater than 50 percent of children are eligible for free and reduced-price meals, or where more than 40 children congregate at a service institution.
New York	State allocated $3.3 million for supplemental meal reimbursements for Summer Food Service Program sponsors: 4.75 cents per breakfast, 14.75 cents per lunch, 52 cents per supper and 10 cents per snack. Additional dollars from federal TANF grant were allocated last year for Summer Food programming, but this has not yet for happened for 2001.
Texas	State allocated for summer 2000 and 2001: $1.4 million for supplemental meal reimbursements and $100,000 for outreach efforts. Summer 2000 meals were reimbursed 4 cents for breakfast, 8 cents for lunch and suppers, and 2 cents for snacks. School districts are required to offer summer food where more than 60 percent of children are eligible for free and reduced-price meals.
Vermont	State allocated $55,000 for meal reimbursements and start-up costs, and $50,000 to the Vermont Campaign to End Childhood Hunger for summer food and school breakfast organizing.
Washington	$100,000 distributed in July to sponsors participating the previous year, based on federal SFSP revenues of those sponsors.

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